

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations  
and is not a part of the Official Record

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,  
please do not report the images to the  
Image Problem Mailbox.**

### **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

In view of the following remarks, the applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims are not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102 and are not rendered obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Accordingly, it is believed that this application is in condition for allowance. **If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues, or believes that some or all of the claims are not in condition for allowance, the applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner contact the undersigned to schedule a telephone Examiner Interview before any further actions on the merits.**

The applicant will now address each of the issues raised in the outstanding Office Action.

#### **Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102**

Claims 1, 3-9, 11 and 13-19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Japanese Patent No. JP 01166979 ("the Adachi patent"). The applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

Since claim 9 and 19 have been canceled, this ground of rejection is moot with respect to these claims.

Independent claims 1 and 11, as amended, are not anticipated by the Adachi patent because the Adachi patent does not perform both a first battery-check at the time of power-on, and also a second battery-check after inputting the print-operation-commencement specification but immediately before the actual paper transfer.

Rather, the Adachi patent detects a battery voltage during the paper feed in an automatic paper feeder (See, e.g., the Abstract.), when the automatic paper feeder feeds paper (See, e.g., claim 1, the last line of page 2 of the translation, lines 5-7 of page 3 of the translation, and lines 28-30, 34 and 35 of page 4 of the translation.)

The present invention offers benefits not possible in conventional printers. In a battery-driven printer of the present invention, the remaining-battery-capacity can be used most effectively -- to enable the number of print sheets of paper to be maximized and to make the printer very convenient and user-friendly.

The present invention allows battery powered printers to be more user-friendly. At the first battery-check at the time of power-on, the battery-check may be used to determine whether it is possible to perform paper transfer operation of, and print operation on, at least one sheet of paper even if the print-operation-commencement has been specified just after the power-on specification. This determination may include determining whether the printer still has sufficient remaining-battery-capacity to perform a paper transfer operation of, and a print operation on, at least one sheet of paper including the electric power consumed via every sequence which exists until the subsequent battery check in the print sequence (such as selecting the image to be printed or setting the number of the print sheets of paper to be made after the power-on). If it is determined that the remaining-capacity is insufficient, the user is notified to that effect immediately. **This allows the user to know that the printing itself is impossible before he or she wastes effort (e.g., the**

**effort of inputting the print specification), thereby improving convenience of the printer.** On the other hand, if the battery-check is only performed before the paper transfer as in the Adachi patent, the user cannot recognize the fact that the remaining-battery-capacity is insufficient until after the print-operation is commenced. At this time, the user may have wasted time and effort (e.g., specifying a print operation).

The present invention allows battery powered printers to maximize the number of print sheets of paper. In some conventional battery-driven printers, in which the battery-check is provided only at the time of power-on, it may be necessary to provide a higher threshold value for determining the remaining-battery-capacity at a level to enable the paper transfer and the printing to account for the fact that it may take some time for the user to perform certain tasks before specifying a print operation. That is, after the power-on is specified, the user might (a) designate the image to be printed or the number of the sheets of paper for printing, (b) attach a cassette of paper sheets if necessary, (c) add sheets of paper to the cassette, (d) attach memory to the memory slot, etc. While performing such additional tasks, electric power is continuously consumed in circuits of the printer, and the threshold level should account for this. Hence, in such conventional printers, the threshold level is not set at a level to be able to just transfer and print only one sheet of paper. To be conservative and account for the possibility of power consumption during possible user actions between the specification of power-on and printing, the threshold is increased. Increasing the threshold precludes maximizing the number of the sheets

of paper for printing. On the other hand, by providing two battery checks, **the present invention avoids the need to increase the threshold of the first battery check, thereby allowing the number of sheets to be printed to be maximized.**

In the present invention, the threshold value of the battery-check at the time of power-on and the threshold value immediately before the paper transfer can be set to different values due to the nature of the sequence. This permits the most suitable threshold values to be used when performing the battery-check at different times, thereby maximizing the number of sheets of paper for printing and the convenience to the user.

To summarize, since conventional battery-driven printers either check the battery capacity only at the time or power-on, or only before paper transfer, but not both, they cannot enjoy the unique set of benefits offered by the present invention and introduced above.

In view of the foregoing, independent claims 1 and 11, as amended, are not anticipated by the Adachi patent. Since claims 3-8 include the elements of claim 1 by virtue of their dependency, and since claims 13-18 include the elements of claim 11 by virtue of their dependency, these claims are similarly not anticipated by the Adachi patent.

Dependent claims 3 and 13 further recite that whether a paper-transfer operation and print operation can be completed for at least one sheet of paper is determined according to the remaining battery capacity level detected. The Adachi patent merely determines whether or not a detected battery voltage is less than an "allowable value," without teaching what the "allowable value" is. Accordingly, claims 3 and 13 further

distinguish the present invention over the Adachi patent and are therefore not anticipated by the Adachi patent for at least this additional reason. Since claims 4-8 include the elements of claim 3 by virtue of their dependency, and since claims 14-18 include the elements of claim 13 by virtue of their dependency, these claims are similarly not anticipated by the Adachi patent.

Dependent claims 6 and 16 further recite that the determination section determines, at one time, whether the transfer operations and print operations can be completed for all of the specified plurality of sheets of paper according to the remaining battery capacity level detected. The Examiner contends that Figure 2 of the Adachi patent teaches this aspect. However, as discussed above with reference to claims 3 and 13, the Adachi patent merely determines whether or not a detected battery voltage is less than an "allowable value," without teaching what the "allowable value" is. Accordingly, claims 6 and 16 further distinguish the present invention over the Adachi patent and are therefore not anticipated by the Adachi patent for at least this additional reason. Since claims 7 and 8 include the elements of claim 6 by virtue of their dependency, and since claims 17 and 18 include the elements of claim 16 by virtue of their dependency, these claims are similarly not anticipated by the Adachi patent.

Dependent claims 7, 8, 17 and 18 further recite that a display displays information indicating that printing can be performed only for a partial number of sheets (and displays a number of printable sheets). The Examiner contends that Figure 2 of the Adachi patent teaches this aspect. However, the Adachi patent does not teach any

such display. Accordingly, claims 7, 8, 17 and 18 further distinguish the present invention over the Adachi patent and are therefore not anticipated by the Adachi patent for at least this additional reason.

#### **Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

Claims 2 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Adachi patent in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,067,101 ("the Arakawa patent"). The applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

The Examiner concedes that the Adachi patent fails to teach a removable battery source, but relies on the Arakawa patent as teaching such a removable battery source. (See, Paper No. 15, page 5.) Even assuming, arguendo, that the Arakawa patent provides such a teaching, it does not compensate for the deficiencies of the Adachi patent as applied to claims 1 and 11, set forth above. Since claims 2 and 12 depend from claims 1 and 11, respectively, they are not rendered obvious by the Adachi and Arakawa patents for at least this reason.

Claims 5 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Adachi patent in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,182,583 ("the Horigome patent"). The applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

The Examiner concedes that the Adachi patent fails to teach a display unit displaying information indicating that the remaining battery capacity is short, but relies

on the Horigome patent to compensate for this deficiency. (See, Paper No. 15, page 6.) Even assuming, arguendo, that the Horigome patent provides such a teaching, it does not compensate for the deficiencies of the Adachi patent as applied to claims 3 and 13, set forth above. Since claims 5 and 15 include the elements of claims 3 and 13, respectively, by virtue of their dependency, they are not rendered obvious by the Adachi and Horigome patents for at least this reason.

Claims 10 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Adachi patent in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,247,777 ("the Shimoda patent"). The applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw this ground of rejection in view of the following.

The Examiner concedes that the Adachi patent fails to teach a temperature dependent battery capacity determination, but relies on the Shimoda patent as teaching such a test. (See, Paper No. 15, page 6.) Even assuming, arguendo, that the Shimoda patent provides such a teaching, it does not compensate for the deficiencies of the Adachi patent as applied to claims 3 and 13, set forth above. Since claims 10 and 20 depend from claims 3 and 13, respectively, they are not rendered obvious by the Adachi and Shimoda patents for at least this reason.

Moreover, the Shimoda patent does not teach or suggest detecting the temperature in a peripheral environment of a battery power source as recited in these claims. Accordingly, claims 10 and 20 are not rendered obvious by the Adachi and Shimoda patents for at least this additional reason.



Furthermore, the Shimoda patent teaches checking temperature to (i) prevent failure of ink discharge (See, e.g., column 2, lines 11-17.), (ii) prevent head deformation (See, e.g., column 2, lines 38-43.), and (iii) avoid dangerous surface temperatures (See, e.g., column 3, lines 10-14.). That is, the Shimoda patent is concerned with temperature in the context of printing failure and user safety, not the dependency of battery capacity on temperature. Claims 10 and 20 recite that the determination criterion, used to determine whether a print operation can be completed for at least one sheet of paper, is adjusted using the temperature detection. On the other hand, the Shimoda patent uses a detected temperature to decide whether or not a print operation will be continued, **regardless of whether or not it can be continued**. Therefore, claims 10 and 20 are not rendered obvious by the Adachi and Shimoda patents for at least this additional reason.

Finally, there is no suggestion to combine the references as proposed by the Examiner. Checking the temperature of a print head for purposes of protecting a user from dangerous temperatures, ensuring proper ink discharge, and protecting the integrity of a print head has nothing to do with considering the temperature dependence of a battery's capacity. Accordingly, claims 10 and 20 are not rendered obvious by the Adachi and Shimoda patents for at least this additional reason.

#### **New claim**

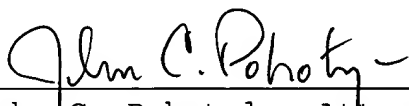
New claim 21 is allowable for at least the same reasons discussed above with reference to claim 1.

**Conclusion**

In view of the foregoing remarks, the applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, the applicant requests that the Examiner pass this application to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

April 28, 2004

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John C. Pokotylo, Attorney  
Reg. No. 36,242  
Tel.: (732) 542-9070

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING under 37 C.F.R. 1.8(a)**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited on **April 28, 2004** with the United States Postal Service as first class mail, with sufficient postage, in an envelope addressed to Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John C. Pokotylo

36,242  
Reg. No.

# OLYMPUS

Your Vision, Our Future



OLYMPUS CORPORATION

2-3, Kusunokiyama-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192-8512 Japan  
Telephone +81-426-91-7437 Facsimile +81-426-91-7510

## DECLARATION

I, Kazutada Kobayashi

do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare :

That I am well acquainted with the Japanese and English Languages,  
and

That the attached document

Certificate of Detailed Company History

is a true translation into the English Language.

And I made this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true  
and accurate

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Kazutada Kobayashi".

Kazutada Kobayashi  
Deputy General Manager  
Intellectual Property Department  
OLYMPUS CORPORATION

Certificate of Detailed Company History

Olympus Corporation  
43-2, Hatagaya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo  
Corporate number 0110-01-005222

Corporate Name	<u>Olympus Optical Co., Ltd.</u>	
	Olympus Corporation	October 1, 2003 (changed)
		October 1, 2003 (registered)
Head Office	43-2, Hatagaya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	
Method of Public Notice	Published in Nihon Keizai Shimbun issued in Tokyo	
Date of Incorporation	October 12, 1919	
Purposes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>1. Manufacture and sale of microscopes, cameras, precision measuring instruments and other optical devices.</u></li> <li><u>2. Manufacture and sale of medical instruments, veterinary instruments, office equipment and other general purpose devices and equipment.</u></li> <li><u>3. Manufacture and sale of electrical and communications devices and equipment.</u></li> <li><u>4. Manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals and industrial chemicals.</u></li> <li><u>5. Development and sale of software and computerized data processing.</u></li> <li><u>6. Export and import of each of the foregoing items and related thereto.</u></li> <li><u>7. Laboratory testing and water quality analysis on contract.</u></li> <li><u>8. Other activities incidental or related to any of the foregoing items.</u></li> </ol>	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Manufacture, sale, repair and leasing of microscopes, cameras, precision measuring instruments and other optical devices.</li> <li>2. Manufacture, sale, repair and leasing of medical instruments, veterinary instruments, office equipment and other general purpose devices and equipment.</li> <li>3. Manufacture, sale, repair and leasing of electrical and communications devices and equipment.</li> <li>4. Manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals and industrial chemicals.</li> <li>5. Development and sale of software and computerized data processing and repair and leasing of computers.</li> <li>6. Export and import of each of the foregoing items and related thereto.</li> <li>7. Laboratory testing and water quality analysis on contract.</li> <li>8. Other activities incidental or related to any of the foregoing items.</li> </ol>	
	June 27, 2003 (changed) July 3, 2003 (registered)	
Par Value of Stock	<u>¥50</u>	
Number of Stocks for One Unit	1,000 shares	
Total Number of Stocks Authorized to be Issued	1,000,000,000 shares	

Olympus Corporation.  
43-2, Hatagaya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo  
Corporate number 0110-01-005222

Total Number of Issued Stocks, Classes and Number of Such Stocks	Total number of issued stocks: 264,472,608 shares	October 24, 1997 (changed)
		November 6, 1997 (registered)
Total Amount of Capital	¥40,832,618,489	October 24, 1997 (changed)
		November 6, 1997 (registered)
Name, Address and Place of Business of Transfer Agent	<u>The Chuo Trust &amp; Banking Co., Ltd. Head Office</u> <u>7-1 Kyobashi 1-Chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo</u>	
	<u>The Chuo Mitsui Trust &amp; Banking Co., Ltd. Head Office</u> <u>7-1 Kyobashi 1-Chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo</u> April 1, 2000 (changed) April 4, 2000 (registered)	
	<u>The Chuo Mitsui Trust &amp; Banking Co., Ltd. Head Office</u> <u>33-1, Shiba 3-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo</u> December 4, 2000 (changed) December 20, 2000 (registered)	
Matters Pertaining to Directors and Auditors	(Director) <u>Masatoshi Kishimoto</u>	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Masatoshi Kishimoto</u>	June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Masatoshi Kishimoto</u>	June 27, 2003 (reassumed)
		July 3, 2003 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Toshiro Shimoyama</u>	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Toshiro Shimoyama</u>	June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Toshiro Shimoyama</u>	June 27, 2003 (reassumed)
		July 3, 2003 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Masao Kobayashi</u>	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
		June 28, 2001 (resigned)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)

Olympus Corporation  
 43-2, Hatagaya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo  
 Corporate number 0110-01-005222

	(Director) <u>Ichiro Sawamura</u>	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
		June 29, 2000 (resigned)
		July 6, 2000 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Shohei Nagai</u>	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
		June 28, 2001 (resigned)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Kenichi Sekimoto</u>	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Kenichi Sekimoto</u>	June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
		June 27, 2002 (resigned)
		July 1, 2002 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Atsushi Yusa</u>	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Atsushi Yusa</u>	June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Atsushi Yusa</u>	June 27, 2003 (reassumed)
		July 3, 2003 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Tsuyoshi Kikukawa</u>	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Tsuyoshi Kikukawa</u>	June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Tsuyoshi Kikukawa</u>	June 27, 2003 (reassumed)
		July 3, 2003 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Masaaki Terada</u>	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)

Olympus Corporation  
 43-2, Hatagaya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo  
 Corporate number 0110-01-005222

	(Director) <u>Masaaki Terada</u>	July 8, 1999 (registered)
		June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
		June 27, 2003 (reassumed)
	(Director) Masaaki Terada	July 3, 2003 (registered)
		June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
		June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
	(Director) <u>Koji Miyata</u>	July 2, 2001 (registered)
		June 27, 2003 (reassumed)
		July 3, 2003 (registered)
		June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
	(Director) <u>Ken Yonekubo</u>	July 8, 1999 (registered)
		June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
		June 27, 2003 (reassumed)
	(Director) Ken Yonekubo	July 3, 2003 (registered)
		June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
		June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
	(Director) <u>Yoshihide Yamaoka</u>	July 2, 2001 (registered)
		June 27, 2003 (reassumed)
		July 3, 2003 (registered)
		June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
	(Director) <u>Shinya Kosaka</u>	June 28, 2001 (resigned)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
	(Director) <u>Shinya Kosaka</u>	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)

Olympus Corporation  
 43-2, Hatagaya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo  
 Corporate number 0110-01-005222

(Director) Shinya Kosaka

(Director) Shinya Kosaka

(Director) Isao Takahashi

(Director) Hiroyuki Furihata

(Director) Hiroshi Komiya

(Director) Masaharu Okubo

(Director) Masaharu Okubo

(Director) Masaharu Okubo

July 8, 1999 (registered)

June 28, 2001 (reassumed)

July 2, 2001 (registered)

June 27, 2003 (reassumed)

July 3, 2003 (registered)

June 29, 1999 (reassumed)

July 8, 1999 (registered)

June 28, 2001 (resigned)

July 2, 2001 (registered)

June 29, 1999 (reassumed)

July 8, 1999 (registered)

June 28, 2001 (resigned)

July 2, 2001 (registered)

June 29, 1999 (reassumed)

July 8, 1999 (registered)

June 28, 2001 (resigned)

July 2, 2001 (registered)

June 29, 1999 (reassumed)

July 8, 1999 (registered)

June 28, 2001 (reassumed)

July 2, 2001 (registered)

June 27, 2003 (reassumed)

July 3, 2003 (registered)

(Director) Tatsuo Nagasaki

June 29, 1999 (reassumed)



Olympus Corporation

43-2, Hatagaya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Corporate number 0110-01-005222

		July 8, 1999 (registered)
		June 28, 2001 (resigned)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
(Director) <u>Takeyuki Mori</u>		June 29, 1999 (assumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
		June 28, 2001 (resigned)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
(Director) <u>Kazuhisa Yanagisawa</u>		June 29, 1999 (assumed)
		July 8, 1999 (registered)
		June 28, 2001 (resigned)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
(Director) <u>Mikio Takagi</u>		June 29, 2000 (assumed)
		July 6, 2000 (registered)
		June 28, 2001 (resigned)
		July 2, 2001 (registered)
(Director) <u>Hiroshi Komiya</u>		June 27, 2002 (assumed)
		July 1, 2002 (registered)
(Director) <u>Hiroshi Komiya</u>		June 27, 2003 (reassumed)
		July 3, 2003 (registered)
(Director) <u>Isao Takahashi</u>		June 27, 2003 (assumed)
		July 3, 2003 (registered)
(Director) <u>Hideo Yamada</u>		June 27, 2003 (assumed)
		July 3, 2003 (registered)

7-3, Kinuta 2-Chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
(Representative Director) <u>Toshiro Shimoyama</u>	

Olympus Corporation

43-2, Hatagaya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Corporate number 0110-01-005222

C Corporate number 0110 01-000222

	July 8, 1999 (registered)
	June 28, 2001 (resigned)
	July 2, 2001 (registered)
18-22, Minami-cho 3-Chome, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo (Representative Director) Masatoshi Kishimoto	June 29, 1999 (reassumed)
	July 8, 1999 (registered)
18-22, Minami-cho 3-Chome, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo (Representative Director) Masatoshi Kishimoto	June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
	July 2, 2001 (registered)
18-22, Minami-cho 3-Chome, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo (Representative Director) Masatoshi Kishimoto	June 27, 2003 (reassumed)
	July 3, 2003 (registered)
4-13-1-506 Hisamoto 2-Chome, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa (Representative Director) Tsuyoshi Kikukawa	June 28, 2001 (assumed)
	July 2, 2001 (registered)
4-13-1-506 Hisamoto 2-Chome, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa (Representative Director) Tsuyoshi Kikukawa	June 27, 2003 (reassumed)
	July 3, 2003 (registered)
(Statutory Auditor) Yoshio Kuniyama	June 26, 1998 (reassumed)
	July 2, 1998 (registered)
	June 28, 2001 (resigned)
	July 2, 2001 (registered)
(Statutory Auditor) Seiya Ikoma	June 26, 1998 (reassumed)
	July 2, 1998 (registered)
(Statutory Auditor) Seiya Ikoma	June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
	July 2, 2001 (registered)
(Statutory Auditor) Koushi Kawashima	June 26, 1998 (assumed)
	July 2, 1998 (registered)
(Statutory Auditor) Koushi Kawashima	June 28, 2001 (reassumed)
	July 2, 2001 (registered)
(Statutory Auditor) Hitoshi Komata	June 29, 1999 (assumed)
	July 8, 1999 (registered)

Olympus Corporation

43-2, Hatagaya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Corporate number 0110-01-005222

(Statutory Auditor) Hitoshi Komata

June 29, 2000 (reassumed)

July 6, 2000 (registered)

June 27, 2003 (resigned)

July 3, 2003 (registered)

(Statutory Auditor) Minoru Ohta

June 28, 2001 (assumed)

July 2, 2001 (registered)

(Statutory Auditor) Tadahiko Amemiya

June 27, 2003 (assumed)

July 3, 2003 (registered)

Merger

Absorbed Olympus Technical Service Co., Ltd (43-2, Hatagaya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo) and Olympus ProMarketing, Inc. (4, Kandasurugadai 3-Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo) in a merger,

April 1, 2003 (registered)

Matters Pertaining  
Registry

In conformity with Article 3 in the additional rule of the ministerial ordinance No. 15 established by Ministry of Justice in 1996,

February 1, 1996 (changed)

February 26, 1997 (re-registered)

Deletion of closed commercial registry

February 26, 1997 (approved) February 26, 1997 (corrected)

This document is to certify that the contents described above are all of the matters registered in the commercial registry, which are not closed.

October 14, 2003

Tokyo Legal Affairs Bureau Shibuya Branch

Registrar

Masayuki Saito (seal)